AMENDMENTS

In the Specification:

Please replace the first two references in paragraph [0003], Page 2, under the "References" section as follows:

--1. Porter, *Methods and Apparatus for Delivering Materials to theBody,* International Patent Application Publication No. WO 02/087416 published 7 November 2002.

2. Evans, et al., *Embolizing Compositions,* U.S. Patent No. 5,695,480, issued December 9, 1997. --

Please replace paragraph [0017], on page 5, with the following:

--[0017] This invention is also directed to ~~a method~~ methods for delivering ~~composition~~ compositions of this invention to mammalian patients. These methods comprise inserting an appropriate delivery device at a targeted site in the patient and then administering via the delivery device a composition of this invention as described above under such conditions that a mass is formed ~~in vivo~~ *in vivo*.--

Please replace paragraph [0026], section ii, with the following:

-- ii) the high viscosity of the rheologically modified ~~composition~~ compositions under static conditions permits site specific delivery *in vivo* including improved start-stop characteristics during delivery (the composition will not tend to flow after the pressure has been removed thereby reducing drool) and more uniform and predictable set-up *in vivo*. In this regard, the rheological modifier acts as a matrix for defining the site of polymerization and/or solidification of the prepolymer thereby minimizing flow from the intended site of delivery *in vivo*; and--

Please replace paragraph [0027], page 7, with the following:

--[0027] Additional advantages and novel features of the invention will be set forth, in part, in the description which follows, and, in part, will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following, or may be learned by practice of the invention.--

Please replace paragraph [0037], with the following:

--[0037] The term "thixotropic properties" or "thixotropic behavior" refers to the shear thinning capacity of a composition which correlates with a non-Newtonian viscosity relationship such that the composition flows more easily under higher shear rates. Stated another way, the apparent viscosity of the composition decreases with increased shear rate. Another exemplified behavior would be that of a Bingham plastic. A Bingham plastic is a material that has infinite viscosity when no shear rate is applied but flows once shear rate is applied. Compositions under shear or dynamic conditions should exhibit an apparent viscosity of less than 10,000 centipoise (cP) at 40°C and the viscosity under static conditions should be at least 1.5 times over the dynamic viscosity.--

Please replace paragraph [0039], with the following:

--[0039] When the biocompatible liquid is employed to dissolve the soluble rheological modifier (as defined below), the biocompatible liquid is employed as a solvent and is sometimes described herein as a "biocompatible solvent". Suitable biocompatible solvents include, by way of example, ethyl lactate, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), analogues/homologues of dimethylsulfoxide, ethanol, acetone, and the like. Aqueous mixtures with the biocompatible solvent can also be employed~~, provided that the amount of water employed is sufficiently small that the dissolved polymer mass upon~~

~~contact with blood or other bodily fluid~~. Preferably, the biocompatible solvent is dimethylsulfoxide.--

Please replace paragraph [0040], with the following:

--[0040] When the biocompatible liquid is employed as a lubricity~~lubricous~~ agent, the solubility of the rheological modifier is not essential and suitable solvents such as water, oils, emulsions, and the like can be used.--

Please replace paragraph [0054], with the following:

--[0054] A particularly preferred rheologically-modified composition comprises a solution of about 3 to about 12 weight percent of biocompatible prepolymer, about 20 to about 55 weight percent of a contrast agent, more preferably about 37 to about 40 percent contrast agent, and about 3 to about 12 percent rheological modifier. All of the above percentage values are based on the total weight of composition. Optionally, a biocompatible liquid can be added to enhance one or more of the properties of the composition, e.g., lubricity.--

Please replace paragraph [0056], with the following:

--[0056] When surfactants are employed, a preferred biocompatible rheologically-modified composition comprises about 3 to about 12 weight percent of biocompatible polymer, about 20 to about 55 weight percent of a contrast agent, preferably, about 37 to about 40 percent of contrast agent, about 3 to about 12 percent rheological modifier, and about 0.1 to about 1.0 weight percent of ~~the rheological modifier is~~ surfactant~~,~~. Again, all of the above percentage values are based on the total weight of composition.--

Please replace paragraph [0072], with the following:

--[0072] This example illustrates an *in vitro* application of a rheologically modified embolic composition. This composition is prepared in the manner of Example 1 above and is delivered via a dual lumen catheter into a Y junction modified to have an artificial aneurysm at the juncture. One lumen of the catheter contains the rheologically modified composition and the other lumen contains a water soluble azo initiator, such as Wako VA-044 (Wako Chemicals, Richmond, VA) for initiating polymerization of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate. While a flow of saline is maintained through the Y junction, the distal tip of a catheter is introduced into the artificial aneurysm and the composition and the initiator ~~was~~were deposited over a sufficient time to fill the aneurysm.--